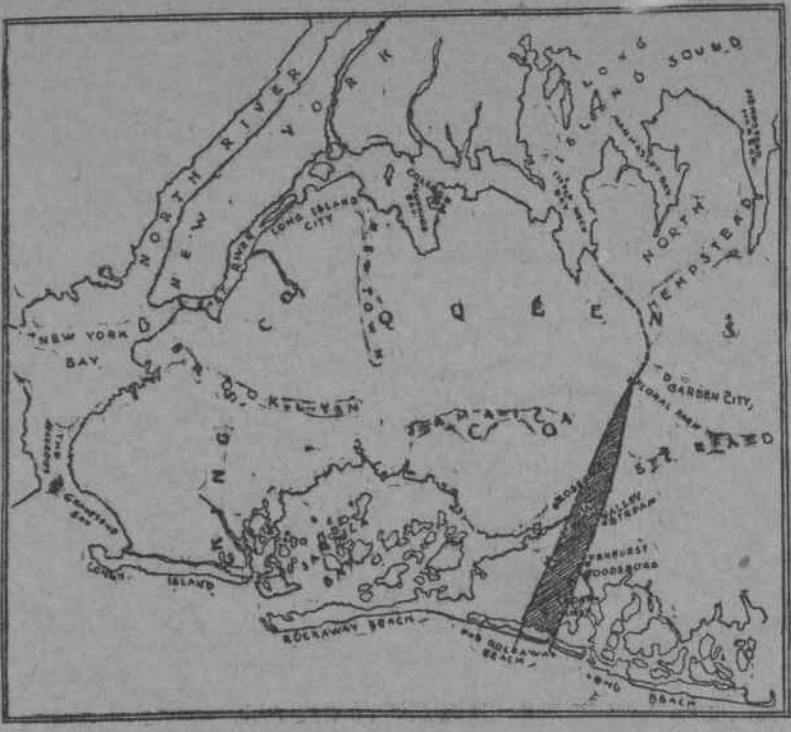


USES THE TOWNS.
and Lawrence
reater New
s Limits.
INDARY LINE FIXED.
t by Which It Was to Be
Drawn Moved 355 Feet
with Wind and Tide.
HEM STEAD ENDS THE DISPUTE.
Decision Involves \$1,000,000, and
Wealthy Land Owners Are Jubilant Over the
Ruling.



Truly time and tide wait for no man or set of men. It was for that reason that the residents of the township of Hempstead, L. I., pressed an early decision as to the exact course of the boundary line of Greater New York. The Town Board of Hempstead, at a meeting on Monday night, fixed the boundary so far as that township was concerned.

Time and tides forced the issue. The inlet by which the line was to be fixed shifted 355 feet between the date of the election and the day upon which Governor Black affixed his signature to the Greater New York charter. There was no telling how far the storms of this Fall would move it along the coast. If the fixing of the line should be left until the time for the greater city to become a fact—January 1, 1898. Therefore prompt action was necessary.

The charter, in defining the boundary's course through this township, says: "And that part of the town of Hempstead, in the county of Queens, which is westerly of a straight line drawn from the southeasterly point of the town of Flushing, through the middle of the channel between Rockaway beach and Shelter Island, in the county of Queens, to the Atlantic Ocean."

At a meeting on last Saturday the Town Board of Hempstead decided that the boundary should run "from the south-eastern point of the town of Flushing to here the middle of the channel between Rockaway Beach and the Isle of Wight as at the time the election on the question of Greater New York was held."

Monday night, after a heated argument, the board rescinded this action, and determined the line should be fixed by the inlet at the time the bill was passed by Governor Black. That inlet, of 355 feet, as the inlet had been fixed by the coast that distance between the time of the election and the date of the bill.

Change affects the title to over 1,500 acres of land, valued at about \$1,000,000. The Isle of Wight and valuable beach land is included. Two of the most extensive and picturesque residential communities on Long Island, Cedarhurst and Lawrence, are by this decision left out of the greater city. Wealthy New Yorkers who own summer homes at these places fought bitterly against being included in the greater city, and are consequently happy over the decision of the Town Board.

Twenty-two of the town's election districts of Hempstead Township are by this action left outside the big city. The new school house of Far Rockaway is on the boundary line. Far Rockaway is included in Greater New York.

The town of Lawrence has spent thousands of dollars in a suit with New York City, claiming its title to the property, and it is now likely to win in a suit pending before the Court of Appeals. The strip of land left outside embraces the ground involved in this contention. The city will probably soon become town property.

USED WATER AS AN ALARM
Vincent Doused His Daughters Mornings, and Was Arrested for It.

Edward Vincent doused his children with cold water every morning to wake them up until people living in the neighborhood of his home, No. 200 West One Hundred and seventh street, interfered. They had him arraigned in Harlem Police Court yesterday, through the aid of the Gerry Society, to answer to a charge of cruelty. His wife is dead. He is the father of the three girls who live in the house in which he lives. The girls are Lizzie, twenty years old, Jennie, nineteen, and Annie, fourteen. The father and the girls were regularly taken care of by the father, and the girls were taken care of by the father. The father and the girls were regularly taken care of by the father, and the girls were taken care of by the father.

USES ROUSS SIGHT.
Bern Secor and Physician on His New York, Accompanied by a Suite.

Midway Rouss is about to undergo treatment for the restoration of his sight at the hands of a man, known in India as "the man and seer of the East." This oculist is on his way to New York and comes attended by a large suite. He claims that there will be anything of a miracle about the cure. He has been in correspondence with Dr. Bern Secor, of New York, who is a physician of the same name. Dr. Bern Secor, of New York, who is a physician of the same name. Dr. Bern Secor, of New York, who is a physician of the same name.

Supposed to Be Insane.
A. Conn, July 13.—Alex Maco, the chief of the United States, who threatened the life of a woman, was arrested yesterday and held in custody. It is thought, is subject to attacks of insanity.

The Big City Loses Rich Towns by a Boundary Settlement.
The Town Board of Hempstead has finally disposed of the dispute over the fixing of the Greater New York boundary line. The shaded portion of this map shows the territory in Hempstead Township in dispute. The line as now determined leaves Cedarhurst and Lawrence outside of the big city. The inlet by which the boundary was fixed shifted 355 feet between the date of the election and the time when the charter was signed by Governor Black.

ADDICKS EXCITES JERSEYMEN'S RE.

Gas Sharp's Novel Expedition to End a Receivership.

APPEARS IN MANY PARTS.

President, Receiver, Chief Creditor and Would-Be Purchaser of a Terra Cotta Company.

The brilliant mind of J. Edward Addicks, better known to fame as "Gas Addicks," was reflected luminously in a scheme that met with bitter opposition in the Chancellor's Court at Newark, N. J., yesterday. It remains to be seen whether the Napoleonic juggle of gas interests did not make a tactical error when he tried his financial blunders on a collection of hardshelled Jerseymen.

In 1895 Mr. Addicks and John L. Bacon, of East Orange, were appointed receivers for the Staten Island Terra Cotta Company, of which Addicks was president. The works of the company, which manufactures firebrick and terra cotta, are near Perth Amboy, on the shores of Staten Island Sound. After going into a receivership the factory was kept in operation, and \$17,000 worth of preferred claims have already been paid off. Receivers' certificates for \$75,000 have been issued and there is a floating indebtedness of about \$25,000, while notes, bonds and mortgages are due to the amount of about \$600,000.

Now it appears that the heaviest creditor of the Staten Island Terra Cotta Company is Mr. Addicks himself. Hence the dazzling offer made by Mr. Addicks, the creditor to Mr. Addicks, the receiver. Chancellor McGill had begun to prod the receiver. He wanted the receivership terminated and steps taken to wind up the matter. Mr. Addicks was not embarrassed in the least.

"Tell you what I'll do," he said, in his character of creditor. "I'll take over the whole concern myself, run it and assume all the mortgages and the receivers' certificates. And I'll pay \$100,000 for the business. You'll observe that there's nothing mean about me!"

That was the end of the matter. Mr. Addicks used to Chancellor McGill. In fact the proposition really came through his counsel, in proper legal form. There was just one condition attached to this generous offer. Mr. Addicks merely wished to benefit by the payment of the \$100,000 just the same as any other creditor.

Well, when those Jerseymen—stockholders and creditors of the company—heard that little stipulation of Mr. Addicks they raised an outcry that would have startled Mr. Addicks if that gentleman had not long since steeled himself against such a situation. If one scrutinizes the figures for a moment one will know why the Jerseymen howled. Here they are:

The company owes \$600,000. Of that amount \$500,000 is owed to Mr. Addicks. Therefore if he should pay \$100,000 for the business he would be paying five-sixths of it to himself. He would get the stockholders and creditors might divide the shell.

A CONSPIRACY TO KEEP THE CHILD.

Mr. Gress's Lawyer So Asserts When Mrs. Gress Does Not Appear.

WHERE IS THE GIRL?

The Mother Willing to Withdraw the Charge of Abduction Against Her Step-Son.

Unless the Gress family troubles, which resulted in the alleged abduction of eleven-year-old Marie Gress, by her step-brother, Morgan V. Gress, on Saturday, are settled this morning before Police Justice Nevins' court in Jersey City opens, or the girl's mother, Mrs. Mary Gress, brings her before him to-day, serious legal complications will probably arise.

George V. Gress, the child's father, is determined to regain possession of her, and his lawyer, Senator Daly, is prepared to fight to the bitter end if necessary for the little one's custody. The case, which was adjourned from Monday, came up yesterday before Justice Nevins, but Mrs. Gress was not on hand to prosecute Morgan V. Gress. Her New York lawyer, Edward Hartmann, of the firm of Dulon & Roe, was there, and through Henry V. Condict, a Jersey lawyer, announced that his client was prepared to withdraw her charge against the young man.

Senator William B. Daly, the father's counsel, protested. He declared that such action on Mrs. Gress's part was trifling with the Court, and he objected to her withdrawal of the complaint. He insisted upon her appearance in court, and also the child's. When Morgan V. Gress was arrested, at 12:30 a. m. Sunday, upon Mrs. Gress's complaint, charging him with abduction, Mrs. Gress was paroled in the custody of Mr. Condict, Mr. Hartmann's representative.

For a few minutes there was a lively wrangle among the lawyers. Senator Daly said that Mrs. Gress's withdrawal of the complaint, now that she had her child and was outside of the jurisdiction of the Jersey courts, was nothing but a conspiracy to obtain the girl, and he implored Mr. Hartmann to it.

Mr. Hartmann denied this. He said that Mrs. Gress had been to his office earlier in the day, and had refused to press her charge. Justice Nevins joined in the dispute at this point, and declared Mrs. Gress's action was contempt. He said he had paroled her in the custody of Mr. Condict because he had perfect confidence in him, and he insisted upon her appearing before him.

Mr. Condict explained that Mrs. Gress was in New York and that he was powerless to compel her to appear. Justice Nevins said he would adjourn the case until 2 p. m. to give the lawyers time to bring the woman to court.

Upon the understanding that no advantage should be taken of her presence in Jersey, for Mrs. Gress was aware that Senator Daly had secured a writ of habeas corpus from Supreme Court Justice Lippincott requiring her to produce her child before him. Mrs. Gress was on hand at that hour with her lawyers, and had a conference with Mr. Gress and his counsel in a private room. The husband had James A. Gress, of Atlanta, his home lawyer, with him, and he insisted upon her appearing before him.

Justice Nevins announced that the case would come up before him this morning at 10 o'clock. While the husband is determined to obtain possession of his child at any cost, hoping thereby to regain his wife as well, Mr. Gress was willing to accept the olive branch extended by Mrs. Gress's lawyers and talk the matter over again yesterday afternoon with an idea of bringing about a settlement of their trouble.

He went to Mr. Condict's office in the Puller building after court adjourned, and spent several hours with him, going over the case. No settlement was effected by this second conference. They will have another meeting this morning before appearing in court, and will try again to arrange matters amicably. Mr. Condict says he hopes to have Mrs. Gress present.

Senator Daly declares that if no settlement is effected between his client and Mrs. Gress, and she does not appear before Justice Nevins to-day, he will lay the matter before the Grand Jury to-morrow, and ask that indictments be found against Lawyer Hartmann and Dr. J. Van Doren Young. Mr. Gress asserts that the latter has influenced his wife in a way to render their domestic life unhappy.

Dr. Young and his wife, who declared their intention of appearing in court yesterday, were not there.

BENHAM TALKED OF PRUSSIC ACID.

Would Lie It if He Wanted to Commit Suicide.

CONSOLED MISS WIARD.

Overheard Saying: "Never Mind, May, We'll Be Happy Some Day."

EXPERTS FOR THE PROSECUTION.

The Court Sustained the Hypothetical Questions, and the Testimony for the Prosecution Was Closed.

Batavia, N. Y., July 13.—The prosecution in the Benham case concluded this afternoon, and an adjournment was taken until morning, when the defence will open.

Delancey McIntyre, president of the First National Bank of Batavia, was the first witness. He was asked the condition of the defendant's account, but the question was objected to and the objection was sustained. Mr. McIntyre was then requested to produce the bank books. This he did, but evidence in regard to Benham's finances was excluded.

Miss Nellie Devers was recalled and asked if she remembered a conversation between the defendant and May Wiard one day last October at the defendant's house. "We'll Be Happy Some Day."

"Yes, sir," was her reply. "Mr. Benham was sitting in the front room with May Wiard. I stood near by pouring out a glass of beer. 'Never mind, May,' said Howard, 'we'll be happy some day.' Miss Wiard motioned with her eyes toward me, and said: 'Be careful, Howard, what you say.'"

President McIntyre, having returned with the bank books, was recalled. The account was found to be in the firm name of M. C. Benham & Son, and making with the story of Mrs. Benham's case ten typewritten pages, were read by Attorney Kenedick, who then asked: "Assuming that all these conditions as related are true, what would you say was the cause of the woman's death?"

"I would say that she died as the result of prussic acid poisoning." Hypothetical Question Sustained. The hypothetical question was objected to by defence, on the grounds that all the conditions recited in the hypothesis had not been proved in the testimony in this case. The Court overruled the objection.

Upon the cross-examination Dr. Morse admitted that he had never had a case of prussic acid poisoning, but he had never been present at an autopsy where death resulted from the use of that poison. He said also that he was a brother-in-law of Dr. Toxier and had helped to prepare the hypothetical question.

Dr. John Parmenter, of Buffalo, was next called. In reply to Mr. Kenedick he stated that five grains of acetanilid was an ordinary dose, but he had given twenty grains without serious results.

Then Mr. Kenedick put the same hypothetical question to Dr. Parmenter that had been put to Dr. Morse, and Dr. Parmenter said: "It is my judgment from the conditions that she died from prussic acid poisoning." He had seen one case of prussic acid poisoning, but there was no autopsy.

Talked About Prussic Acid.
Fred Sager, a barber of Batavia, was next called and asked about a talk he had had with Benham about prussic acid.

"It was the last of December," he said. "Benham and I was talking about a man who had committed suicide by cutting his throat. Benham said any man was a fool for cutting his throat. He said if I was going to commit suicide I would take prussic acid. It is the quickest and easiest way of doing the job."

Guy W. Brightman, one of Mr. Sager's assistants, corroborated Sager's testimony.

TRAGEDY WAS TOO REAL.
Colored Amateur Fatally Shot by Fellow Performer Who "Didn't Know It Was Loaded."

Atlanta, Ga., July 13.—In a play presented by colored amateurs in Pittsburg, a suburb of this city last night, John Singleton, acted a part in which he was supposed to be shot dead by his rival, impersonated by Gary Brown.

The scene was carried out faithfully and aroused loud applause, which was turned into lamentation, when it was discovered that John Singleton was really dead. The pistol Brown used, which was supposed to be loaded with blank cartridges, carried a real bullet instead.

A LETTER TO WOMEN.
A few words from Mrs. Smith of Philadelphia, will certainly corroborate the claim that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is woman's ever reliable friend.

"I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly. For nine weeks I was in bed suffering with inflammation and congestion of the ovaries. I had a discharge all the time. When lying down all the time, I felt quite comfortable; but as soon as I would put my feet on the floor, the pains would come back."

"Every one thought it was impossible for me to get well. I was paying \$1 per day for doctor's visits and 75 cents a day for medicine. I made up my mind to try Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has effected a complete cure for me, and I have all the faith in the world in it."—Mrs. JENNIE L. SMITH, No. 324 Kaufman St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE A. THOUSAND

From All Over the Country Come Expressions of Gratitude to Doctor Copeland for Extending the Opportunity of the Low Rate.

He Wishes to Emphasize the Fact that This Is the Final Request that Those Desiring His Services Help to Prevent Incident to the Last Days of June.

It was a most gratifying tribute to the reputation, far and near, of Doctor Copeland and his associates, that such a vast number of people sought, during the last days of June, to take advantage of the low fees which had so long prevailed, but even more gratifying have been the expressions of those who have visited him and written him thanking him for his consideration in extending for the month of July the opportunity to enroll at the original low fees.

In spite of the extra work that it means during these hot summer days, Doctor Copeland and his associates find another source of gratification in the fact that the people are not waiting until the last days of the month before accepting of his generous offer. He is glad that the people appreciated his object in making this extension and also that they appreciate the reasons why it will be impossible for him to continue the offer after the 1st of August. They realize that this is the last opportunity, that unless they are enrolled during this month they must pay the higher fees.

Doctor Copeland recognizes all that is conveyed in these words of thankfulness over the extension of the opportunity. He recognizes the extent and measure of the tribute that is given in these throngs of people coming from all over the country.

HOW THEIR LOST HEARING CAME BACK TO THEM.

"One morning when I went down to attend to the furnace every noise I made sounded fifty times as loud as usual. When I began to shake down the furnace it sounded louder than a train of cars loaded with iron passing right over my head. I stopped and took out my watch, put it to my ear, first one and then the other, and I found I could hear it tick! I rushed upstairs to tell my wife; when I got to the door of her room I heard the ticking of the clock across the room. I had been deaf in both ears for eight years."

WILLIAM R. BALL,
48 Central Ave.,
East Newark, N. J.
"One night I woke up and heard the clock ticking. I did not know at first



Two Beautiful Girls whose hearing has been restored—Miss Lena Keller of 197 East Fourth street, New York City, fourteen years old, was almost totally deaf; Miss Emma Conlin, of 367 Decatur street, Brooklyn, seven years old, also almost totally deaf—both hear now perfectly.

even from far and distant cities to New York to be cured of deafness—to take advantage of this opportunity to be cured of deafness under the old low rates. He recognized all this and he has but one request to make:

He was compelled to extend the offer once because of the crowds which visited his offices during the last few days of June. He does not want to be compelled to make another extension, therefore he requests that in order to avoid the crowding incident to the last few days of June, all dependent to take advantage of the offer will do so at once and not wait until the final days of the month, duplicating then the scenes of crowding and confusion which last month gave reason for this extension.

The low fees which have been given for so many years during the Copeland practice will only apply to those beginning or renewing treatment during this month. The books will be closed August 1. Only those patients applying for or renewing treatment before that date will be entitled to the low fees. All those, however, beginning or renewing treatment before that date will, as is manifestly just, be entitled to these fees until cured. This applies to all old and new patients and all diseases.

"Under Doctor Copeland's treatment my hearing gradually returned to me. I noticed that I could distinguish words now and then in conversation that was being carried on about me, and finally everything became clear and distinct, until now I hear as well as I ever did in my life. I had been deaf for fourteen years. Different doctors had told me that my case was hopeless."

JOHN AMEND, JR.,
15 Alabama Ave.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The first improvement that I noticed in Lena's hearing was one morning at the breakfast table; she jumped up and said: 'Oh! there goes the church bell, and I am not ready.' Shortly after that she heard thunder and it startled her and she said: 'There's something coming from heaven, and I hear it.' Lena had been very deaf for five years. She now hears perfectly again."

MRS. KELLER,
(Lena's mother),
197 E. 4th St., N. Y. C.

"My hearing when it did come back returned suddenly. I can now hear the clock tick several feet away. I can close my right ear and hear distinctly with my left ear, the ear that was stone deaf for thirty years."

ROBERT K. HARDCASTLE,
159 Ralph Ave., Brooklyn.

"One day after I had been for some time under Doctor Copeland's treatment my brother was playing the violin in the back part of the house. I was sitting in the front room in an opposite part of the house; I was not only able to hear the sound of the violin, but I could distinguish one tune from another. It was the first time in twelve years that I could hear anything."

WILLIAM McELVIN,
344 4th St., Jersey City, N. J.

what the sound was. Then I heard what I thought was some one walking about the house. I called to my aunt, and she came in. She had been talking about in slippers, and that had annoyed me. Then I realized that my sense of hearing was restored, and I thanked God. I had been totally deaf from fancy."

JOHN GLEASON
235 Center St., Trenton, N. J.

"One morning when I arose I that I could hear the clock ticks tested it at different distances, and by satisfied myself that my hearing returned. After thirty years of complete silence the marvellous treatment of Doctor Copeland has restored my lost hearing."

JOHN RICHTER, 66 year
150 Saratoga Ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

"One day, while in the office, that I could hear the doctor's voice distinctly than before, and I so. I knew that my hearing was back. I had been deaf for eight years."

S. J. ASHLEY
747 St. Nicholas
New York

"I first noticed improvement hearing when at the dining room of my family came to me and I understood what they were saying. I had been so deaf that I could hear nothing at all."

MATTHIAS KLEIN, 1
524 Fulton St., Jam

"One day I felt a crackling in my ears, and something seemed to be coming out. I heard, and lo! and behold, my hearing came back. I had been deaf for forty years."

NICOLAS LEC
216 York St., Brooklyn

"My head seemed to be full of noise when I could hear nothing. It seemed to me that I was hearing, but I was not. I was deaf in my left ear and became also quite deaf in my right ear."

MRS. MARTHA
120 W. 12th St., New York